July 2021

Go to www.sunflower.ksu.edu for more details on these programs.

Inside Your Newsletter...

Importance of post-wheat harvest weed control in dryland cropping systems

Optimizing Mature Cow Size

Wallace County Fair Back in Full Swing

Help 4-H members get ready for interview judging

2021 Cheyenne County Fair

“Grow It, Sew It, Show It”

Fair entries due to the office by July 12th

Come Join the Fun in 2021!

Northwest Kansas District Free Fair, Inc.

July 29 - August 7th

Goodland, KS

All 4-H entries are due

Wednesday, July 14, 2021, by 5:00 PM MST

Pre-Fair & Fair week information can be found at the NWKS District Free Fair Website:

https://www.nwksfair.com/schedule/

Surf The 4-H Wave

@ The Wallace County Fair

July 24-31

Fair entries due to office by July 6th
Weed control after wheat harvest is important to the long-term success of our crop rotations. A multi-year study conducted at the Southwest Research-Extension Center at Tribune to evaluate the effects of weed control timing after wheat harvest. In this study, weeds were terminated after harvest in mid-July, and the third week of August.

Timing of post-wheat harvest weed control affected plant-available soil water at the October fallow, corn planting, and July in-season measurements. A numerical trend was evident, starting with the August fallow measurement (Figure 1).

Depletion of soil water by weeds allowed to grow from July through August was evident at the August sampling, at which the July control treatment had an average of 0.4 inches of additional soil water. The effect of growing weeds was evidenced by the greatest depletion of soil water occurring from the surface through the 1.5-foot depth. During this time period, the July control treatment had a fallow efficiency of 25.2%, whereas the August and spring control treatments produced efficiencies of 14.7 and 14.6% respectively.

Allowing weed growth through October in the spring control treatment resulted in further soil water depletion as evidenced by a profile soil water advantage for the July control of 0.6 inches over the August control and 1.4 inches over the spring timing treatment. The difference among weed control timings when measured in October was evident to a depth of 4 feet. Within the August to October fallow period, fallow efficiencies for the July and August control timings were both positive at 19.4 and 16.3%, respectively, whereas the spring treatment with uncontrolled weeds produced a fallow efficiency of -24.0%.

Weed control timing resulted in available soil water differences at corn planting (Figure 1). At corn planting, the July and August control treatments had 1.6 and 1.1 inches, respectively, additional available soil water than when weed control was delayed until the spring. Over the entire wheat harvest to row-crop planting period, fallow accumulations were 3.47, 3.09, and 1.89 inches when weed control was performed in July, August, and spring, respectively. This translated into fallow efficiencies ranging from 30.1% for July control to 16.4% for spring control.

July, August, and spring weed control timings resulted in row-crop grain yields of 51, 47, and 36 bu/acre, respectively, when analyzed across years (Figure 2). Both the July and August treatments produced higher grain yields than the spring treatment.

In the subsequent corn crop, plant stands were unaffected by weed control timing, whereas the ears per acre yield component declined with delayed weed control, indicating increased barrenness. Spring timing of weed control resulted in the lowest values for water use and water use efficiency. The reduced plant-available water in the spring weed control timing was evident at row-crop planting and this shortfall continued to be present even at the July in-season measurement, limiting water use and grain yield potential. By using the differences in plant-available water at planting and grain yields among the treatments in this study, 1 inch of plant-available water was worth an average of 9.4 bu/acre in corn grain yield.

Summary

Delaying weed control in a wheat-corn/sorghum-fallow rotation until spring resulted in soil water depletion that was evident at the first measurement in August. This additional depletion due to weed growth was never recovered, resulting in reduced available soil water at corn planting and persisting throughout the growing season. Differences in plant-available water were clearly reflected in grain yields. Delaying weed control resulted in reductions in grain yields, biomass production, water use, and water use efficiency.
The optimum mature cow size for profitability and efficiency is a widely debated topic. Cow size is often used to measure biological efficiency and profitability, but factors beyond cow size also contribute to these measures. Biological efficiency has been defined in a number of ways. All measuring efficiency differently the methods include; pounds of calf weaned per cow exposed, pounds of calf weaned per unit of cow weight, and pounds of calf weaned per cow exposed per unit of energy consumed (Greiner, 2009). The efficiency is dependent on many factors including requirements for cow maintenance, gestation, lactation, and reproductive performance. However, the cow cannot be responsible for all of the biological efficiency. The growth requirements and maintenance requirements, and ultimately the calf weight will significantly impact the measure of efficiency.

It is important to note that biological efficiency does not always directly translate into economic efficiency. For example, a smaller cow which is biologically efficient may produce more pounds of calf at weaning on fewer feed inputs compared to another female, but the calf that she produces may be smaller and less valuable than a larger female can produce. If feed costs are low, the larger female could potentially be more economically efficient. On the opposite side a larger cow may produce a heavier calf, but in comparison it may take more feed resources to produce those extra pounds of weaning weight. These complexities further encourage producers to find the optimum cow size that results in the biological and economical efficiency that best fits their resources. For most, the ideal scenario would include modest sized cows with high reproductive rates that require low input costs and produce high value calves.

Animal maintenance is defined as the energy requirement per unit of body weight. Generally a high-maintenance cow is characterized by high milk potential, high organ weight and low fat mass. Low maintenance cows on the other hand have low milk potential, low organ weight, and high fat mass (Greiner, 2009). Furthermore, mature cow size impacts intake, energy and protein requirements. To illustrate how much requirements increase with size, as mature cow size increases from 1000 to 1400 pounds, there is a 23%, 19% and 13% increase in intake, energy and protein requirements respectively (Short & Adams, 1988). This should come as no surprise since larger cows require more feed resources to maintain their large size, and high milkers have higher requirements for energy and protein.

The availability of genetic tools such as EPDs have contributed to mature size through correlations. For producers that sell at weaning, the weaning weight EPD is obviously a very important trait to select upon when selecting parent animals to improve animal performance. However, larger cows tend to have heavier calves at weaning resulting in an unintended selection for larger mature cow size if heifers are being retained. Another contributing EPD would be the MILK EPD that is interpreted in the number of pounds at weaning as a result of the mother’s milking ability. As previously mentioned, cows with higher maintenance requirements generally are heavier milkers and contribute more pounds of calf at weaning. Those producers selecting for heavier weaning weights and higher milkers when retaining heifers may be making unwanted changes to their operation. This selection pressure would explain the increase in mature cow size that many producers have observed over years. While larger mature cows likely means heavier weaning weights, it does not consider the increases in nutrient requirements for those females or their efficiency.

It is believed that selection based on EPDs of interest and genetic correlations between traits is what has increased cow size so significantly. While selection pressures have placed us in this conundrum, they may also be what gets us out. Multiple trait selection will allow for the producer to place pressure on multiple traits that they find important. This could include traits that relate to calf growth and reproduction, as well as those that relate to mature cow size and milking ability. Taking a wider view of traits of interest will slowly over time result in improvements to the cow herd. Once cow size is optimized, careful planning can keep mature size in check and still result in valuable calves. For example, an Angus operation may place great emphasis on managing moderate sized females and then breeding them to sires that have superior genetics for calf growth and moderate mature daughter weight EPDs.

While mature size can help us make predictions about input costs, we care more about animal efficiency. Cow efficiency however, is a multi-trait measure that varies with the production environment and management style. Hence this supports that an efficient cow for one operation will not necessarily be efficient for another. Selection decisions should be made in moderation. If mature cow size is increasing, a selection towards more moderate weaning weight and milking ability can correct this problem over time. However, the most important thing for mature cow size improvement is to keep good records to determine cow size and productivity. Remember you can’t manage what you don’t measure! Once record keeping is perfected, one can make more informed decisions to transform the cow herd into one that fits the available resources and still produces valuable calves.

For more information on mature cow size, please visit or call the Cheyenne County Extension Office at (785)332-3171.

For more resources and event announcements, please follow us on Facebook at K-State Research and Extension Sunflower District.
Surf the 4-H Wave @ The Wallace County Fair

Wallace County Fair, Back in Full Swing!!!

Let’s Get Excited and make this year a Great Fair.

I know everyone in Wallace County has talents they could share at our county fair. So start working on those projects so they will be done by fair time.

We will be getting our Wallace County Fair books soon, so drop by our Extension office and pick one up. The next step is to look through the book to see what you could possibly take to the county fair. I know for sure there are plenty of great cooks in our county as well as many other talents you could share with others. Let’s have a GRAND SHOW this year at the County Fair.

When baking for the county fair, let’s look at Food Safety measures to make sure know one get’s sick.

Every time you cook, it is a science experiment! Not all recipes are appropriate for the fair so let’s be smart about food safety. Questions you might ask yourself are: Does it require refrigeration? Would you eat this food at room temperature? Will this product hold up to it’s standard when it is judged or displayed?

Foods NOT safe or Recommended for County Fairs: Icings and frostings made with raw eggs — Cream cheese frostings — Chocolate ganache — Heavy cream frostings — Lemon curd — Fresh fruit or vegetable as garnish — Dairy based fillings such as cream cheese, sour cream or ricotta cheese — Pies-Custard, Cream/meringue, Fresh strawberry or Chiffon — Bread or cake baked in a canning jar — Contains hard liquor, beer, wine — Baked in clay flower pots, not food grade — Bacon or meat — No raw flour-no bake cookies.

Most Common Baking Problems

- Incorrect ingredient measurements
- Overmixing and Under mixing
- Oven problems
- Wrong oven temperature
- Under baked or Overbaked
- Baking pan issues
- Greasing pan to much
- Wrong size of pan or Type of pan.

The other food category at the fair are the canned foods that you preserve from your garden crops.

Food safety is very important for food preservation exhibits at the county fair and the Kansas State Fair. Good practices must be followed while preserving your food items. For any fair entry, always read the rules in the fair book for details on what and how food preservation exhibits should be entered.

There is a judge’s Guide for Foods and Nutrition Exhibits that you could ask about at your local Extension Office.

There are many other projects you could enter in the County Fair. Some of those are: Quilting projects, Photos, Woodworking, Arts and Crafts and Sewing projects. You could also set up a booth if there is something you want to share or for an educational purpose.

So get started and please share your talents with others in our communities. See you at the FAIR!!!
When 4-H members make and take their projects to the fair, they are practicing skills ... 

**Help members prepare for individual conference or face-to-face judging through role play.**

**Get Acquainted** – The judge will usually invite the member to sit and then will introduce him/herself. H/she will ask some basic get-acquainted questions: • *What is your name?* • *What grade are you in school?* • *What got you interested in this project?*

Exhibitors should make eye contact with the judge and answer questions as clearly as possible, with enthusiasm. Coach them to hold their heads up and avoid answering with a nod or a shake of the head. Encourage them to SMILE.

*Share* – The exhibitor shares information about the exhibits h/she’s brought for judging. • *Tell me about this exhibit.* • *How did you make this exhibit?* • *Where did you find the information on . . . ?* • *When did you . . . ?* • *What type of tools or equipment did you use?*

If the member has more than one exhibit item, the judge may ask which is his/her favorite item, and why. If there is only one item, the judge may ask the member his/her favorite part of preparing the exhibit or completing the project, and why.

**Process** – The member analyzes what h/she did and reflects on what’s important. Examples of questions a judge may ask: • *How much did your exhibit cost?* • *What problems did you have?* • *What worked and didn’t work?* • *What was the most difficult part?* • *Why is it important to . . . ?* • *Where did you find the information on . . . ?* • *Where did you get the idea for . . . ?* • *Do you have someone at home or a project leader or helper in your club that gives you advice on your project? Have you had any project meetings or field trips?* • *If you could make this exhibit again, how would you change it?*

**Generalize** – The exhibitor will generalize what h/she has learned and connect the learning to other situations. The judge may ask about the best things h/she sees in the exhibits and some ways to improve the things that need work. Encourage the member to really listen as the judge gives reasons for his/her placings. • *Where/how did you learn to make this kind of exhibit?* • *What are some new things you learned by making these exhibits?* • *What was the most important thing that you learned?* • *I wasn’t quite sure about . . . Could you explain . . . ?* • *That’s coming along nicely. What if you tried this? What would happen?*

**Apply** – The exhibitor can reflect on what h/she learned and think about how to apply it in the future. • *What are some new things you could learn in this project in the future? What else would you like to learn?* • *What are you planning to make or exhibit next in this project?* • *How might you use your new exhibit or project skills to help your 4-H club? Your family? Your school? Your community?* • *How could you help someone else learn your project skills?* • *What exhibits will you enter in next year’s fair?*

**Wrap up** – Usually, the judge will end on a positive note. A smile, a call for final questions, a thank you and a word of encouragement. This helps to leave the exhibitor feeling good about the judging experience. 

*Source:* [https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/dane4hyouth/files/2012/12/Preparing-for-Exhibit.pdf](https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/dane4hyouth/files/2012/12/Preparing-for-Exhibit.pdf) (Find additional questions in the document.)

**Things to keep in mind…about Judges and the Judging Process**

What if you were the judge? What rating would you give your project if you were judging it? Be honest!

If you have done your best work on your project, it’s disappointing not to get the rating you were expecting. Remember – the judge’s opinion is simply one person’s opinion at one point in time. A different judge may have given you a different placing. Even if you don’t agree with the judge, it’s worth paying attention to what h/she has to say about your project. You could get some great ideas for how to do even better next time. Here are some tips about feedback:

- Pay attention to what the judge *liked* instead of getting upset about what he or she didn’t like. Even if there were some negative comments, there were probably just as many positive ones!
- Don’t be nervous about face-to-face judging. Relax so you can be your friendly, natural self when the judge meets with you. And if you don’t understand something the judge says, be sure to ask questions.
- Think about how you can use the judge’s feedback. What can you do differently if you intend to keep working on this kind of project? What will you want to do the same way?

*Source:* [https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/shawano4h/fair-information/shawano-county-fair-judging/](https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/shawano4h/fair-information/shawano-county-fair-judging/)

**Contact:**
Karen Nelson, 4-H Youth Development Agent  
Sunflower District—785.890.4880  
karennelson@ksu.edu

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2021 CHEYENNE COUNTY FAIR

Grow It!

Sew It!

Show It!

July 27th will be the clean up and set up for the Fair starting at 6 pm. Please come and help get ready for the Fair, there will be a job for everyone.

July 5— Extension Office Closed
July 12— Fair Entries Due
July 15— KSF Grand Drive Entry Due
July 17— Archery Contest
July 23— Dog Show
July 27— Fairgrounds Clean Up
July 28— Visual Arts & Lego Judging
August 1— Shotgun Contest

Online Resources—
http://www.cheyenneksfair.com
http://www.sunflower.k-state.edu
On Facebook— Sunflower Extension District Cheyenne County 4-H
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<td>District Horse Show</td>
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<td>Fair Clean Up &amp; Set Up</td>
<td>Visual Arts &amp; Lego Judging</td>
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Cheyenne County
## Sherman County July 2021 Newsletter

### Important Dates

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<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>July 4</td>
<td>4th of July</td>
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<tr>
<td>July 5</td>
<td>Extension Office Closed</td>
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<td>July 6</td>
<td>Cloverbuds</td>
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<td>July 7</td>
<td>Dog Practice</td>
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<td>July 8</td>
<td>District Horse Show</td>
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<td>July 11</td>
<td>Shotgun</td>
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<td>July 14</td>
<td>Dog Practice</td>
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<td>July 14</td>
<td>Fair Entry’s &amp; Style Revue Scripts are Due</td>
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<td>July 14</td>
<td>Poultry Pullorum Testing</td>
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<td>July 15</td>
<td>KSF Livestock Entries Due</td>
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<td>July 18</td>
<td>Sunflower 4-H Club</td>
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<td>July 18</td>
<td>Swine Meeting</td>
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<td>July 18</td>
<td>Shotgun</td>
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<td>July 20</td>
<td>Cloverbuds</td>
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<td>July 21</td>
<td>Dog Practice</td>
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<td>July 21</td>
<td>Archery</td>
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<td>July 23</td>
<td>Wheat Variety Plot Deadline</td>
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<td>July 24</td>
<td>Dog Show</td>
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<td>July 25</td>
<td>Shotgun</td>
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<td>July 26</td>
<td>Hand Pets/Cats/Aquarium Judging</td>
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<td>July 27</td>
<td>Style Revue Judging</td>
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<td>July 27</td>
<td>Public Style Revue</td>
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<td>July 28</td>
<td>No events….Spraying the building</td>
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<td>July 29</td>
<td>Fairground Clean-up &amp; Set-up</td>
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<td>July 30</td>
<td>Horse Show</td>
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<td>July 31</td>
<td>Fair Parade</td>
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<td>July 31-Aug 7</td>
<td>Fair</td>
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<td>August 1</td>
<td>Wheat Expo Registration Deadline</td>
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<td>August 2</td>
<td>Fair Opens</td>
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<td>August 2</td>
<td>4-H Static Judging</td>
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<td>August 2</td>
<td>Open Class Static Judging</td>
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<td>August 3</td>
<td>Weigh-in</td>
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<td>August 3</td>
<td>Sheep &amp; Goat Show</td>
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<td>August 4</td>
<td>Swine Show</td>
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<td>August 4</td>
<td>Rabbit &amp; Poultry Show</td>
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<td>August 5</td>
<td>Beef Show</td>
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<td>August 5</td>
<td>State Fair Sign-up 1:00 –5:00 PM</td>
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<td>August 5</td>
<td>Round Robin</td>
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<td>August 6</td>
<td>Livestock Judging</td>
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<td>August 6</td>
<td>Appreciation BBQ</td>
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<td>August 6</td>
<td>4-H Livestock Sale</td>
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<td>August 7</td>
<td>Fair take down/premium pick-up</td>
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### Come Join the Fun in 2021

Fishing Clinic 2021

Day Camp 2021

Babysitting Clinic 2021
<table>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>5. Extension Office Closed</td>
<td>6. Cloverbuds 4-5:00 PM 4-H Building</td>
<td>7. Dog 8-9:00 AM 5:00-6:00 PM Pavilion Archery 7:00 PM Show Barn</td>
<td>8. District Horse Show</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>12. Shotgun 6:00 PM Gun Club</td>
<td>13.</td>
<td>14. Dog 8-9:00 PM 5:00-6:00 PM Pavilion Poultry Pullorum Testing 10:30 AM Fairgrounds Fair &amp; Style Revue Entry’s Due by, 5:00 PM</td>
<td>15. KSF Livestock Entries Due</td>
<td>16.</td>
<td>17. Archery - 7:00 PM - Show Barn July 14, 2021</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>19. Sunflower 4-H Club 3:00 PM Swine Meeting 5:00 PM 4-H Building Shotgun 6:00 PM Gun Club</td>
<td>20. Cloverbuds 4-5:00 PM 4-H Building</td>
<td>21. Dog 8-9:00 AM 5:00-6:00 PM Pavilion Archery 7:00 PM Show Barn</td>
<td>22.</td>
<td>23. Wheat Variety Plot Deadline</td>
<td>24. Dog Show Registration 8:00 AM Dog Show starts at 8:30 AM</td>
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<td>25.</td>
<td>26. Shotgun 6:00 PM Gun Club</td>
<td>27. Cats, Pets, &amp; Aquarium Judging 1:30 PM</td>
<td>28. Style Revue Judging 8:30 AM Public Style Revue 6:00 PM</td>
<td>29. Fairground Clean-up 8:00 AM</td>
<td>30. Horse Show 9:00 AM Horse Arena</td>
<td>31. Fair Parade Line-up 4:00 PM Starts @ 5:00 PM</td>
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**Dates to Remember**

July
- 5– Office Closed
- 6– Fair Entry Forms due
- 23– Fair clean up
- 24– Fair Horse Show
- 26-31- FAIR WEEK

**Wallace County Fair entry forms are due no later then July 6th.**
This helps us to make schedules.

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**GET YOUR FAIRBOOK!**
Fair books are ready. They may be picked up at the Extension Office or local businesses around town.

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**4-H Club Fair Responsibilities**

- Weskan Windmills-Style Review, set up, decorate for Public Style Revue, Script, Clean-up
- Smoky Valley-County Fair Horse Show
- Ladder Creek- Snack Shack, Set-up, Clean-up

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**DON’T FORGET!!**
4-H Fairgrounds Clean Up will be held Friday, July 23.

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**Attention 4-Hers:**
Stop by the Extension Office to pick up photo-boards, food & nutrition stickers, clothing tags for Fair exhibits.

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**Wallace County Fair Theme**

“Surf The 4-H Wave”

@ The Wallace County Fair

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*****Reminder***
Wednesday, July 28, 2021**

Animals all need to be in place by noon.

**Weigh-In order:**
- Noon-1:00 p.m.- Steers
- 1:00-2:00 pm– Goats
- 2:00-3:00 p.m.— Sheep
- 3:00-4:00 p.m.— Swine
- 5:00 p.m. Livestock Judging Contest

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<td>Fair Horse Show</td>
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--- FAIR WEEK ---
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